CHAPTER 3 PLAGIARISM AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

1. Intellectual property

1.1. Definition:

According to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) "intellectual property refers to creations of the mind, namely inventions, literary and artistic works and symbols, names, images and designs used in commerce".

Intellectual property covers both literary and artistic property (copyright, database rights) and industrial property (protection of inventions and technical knowledge). It is governed by the French Intellectual Property Code, which recognises a right of ownership over intellectual or aesthetic works and technical inventions. It covers two areas: literary and artistic property, and industrial property.

- **Industrial property**

Industrial property is used to protect more technical or industrial innovations or creations:

- Technical creations: patents, plant breeders' rights, topography of semi-conductor products, etc;
- Ornamental creations: designs and models;
- Distinctive signs: trademarks, corporate industrial property names, trade names,
- Domain name, Appellation of origin, Indications of source;
- Industrial designs.

Obtaining industrial property rights is subject to filing and registration with government bodies.

- **Literary and artistic property**

Literary and artistic property protects works of the mind (any creation can constitute a work of the mind, on the sole condition that it is original, ‘the imprint of the author's personality’), regardless of form, genre, merit or purpose. It covers: Literary and musical works, paintings, statues, cinematographic works Advertising creations, maps and technical drawingsm…….

- Copyright:

Copyright is a legal term used to describe the rights of creators over their literary and artistic works. Works covered by copyright include literary and musical works, paintings, sculptures and cinematographic works, as well as computer programmes, software, databases, advertising creations, maps and technical drawings.

- Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of copyright protection are all those who hold a right in the work. Generally speaking, those who have participated in the creation of the work in its original, translated, arranged or adapted form.

2. Plagiarism

2.1. Definition

What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is defined as the act of reproducing, copying or imitating the work, concepts, texts, creations or works of another person without properly crediting the author. It is a violation of copyright and can be considered an act of fraud or intellectual deception. Plagiarism can take many forms, from copying a text or image in its entirety to adopting an idea without citing its true author.

2.2. Different types of plagiarism

2.2.1. Direct plagiarism

Direct plagiarism is the most obvious form of plagiarism. It involves appropriating someone else's ideas or work without mentioning the original authors, presenting them as if they were your own. Even if you make minor deletions or changes, if the structure and majority of the terms remain the same, this is clearly plagiarism. This type of plagiarism includes

- **Cyberplagiarism,** which consists of copying and pasting information from the Web without indicating its sources; this is a modern form of plagiarism that has appeared with the development of resources available on the Internet.

2.2.2. Patchwork plagiarism

This type of plagiarism involves copying parts of text from different sources, often with minor changes. Even if the sentence has been changed, the idea or structure of the argument comes from someone else without attribution. It may be more subtle, but it is still a serious act of plagiarism, because the intention to appropriate someone else's work is clear.

2.2.3. Paraphrasing

Depending on how it is used, paraphrasing can be considered plagiarism. If you reformulate an idea or text that already exists without citing your sources and trying to reappropriate them, then the paraphrase takes the form of indirect plagiarism.

2.2.4. Self-plagiarism (or recycling)

This includes re-using your own work or parts of it without indicating that it has already been published elsewhere. Although this may seem less serious, there can be ethical and legal consequences, especially if it relates to academic or professional work. In academic circles, self-plagiarism is often seen as deception, where the author attempts to present their older work as original.

2.2.5. Source-based plagiarism

Source-based plagiarism occurs when you attribute to secondary sources, even if they come from a primary source.

3.Penalties for plagiarism:

The consequences of an act of plagiarism are disastrous, both for the future of any student involved, whatever their level of study, and for the career of any teacher-researcher, university hospital teacher-researcher or permanent researcher involved, whatever their grade and/or the position they held when the plagiarism was discovered. Plagiarism can seriously destroy the reputation and career of its perpetrator, even if the act was committed decades before it came to light.

- **Case of students:**

- Article 35 of Order 933 of 28 July 2016 stipulates that ‘any act of plagiarism relating to the scientific and pedagogical work required of students in bachelor's, master's, master's and doctoral dissertations, before or after their defence, exposes its author to the cancellation of the defence or the withdrawal of the title acquired’ [8]. The acquired title may be withdrawn even if the act of plagiarism was not discovered until several years after it was acquired. In this case, ‘any person who has suffered damage as a result of plagiarism that has been duly established may take legal action against the authors of the plagiarism’, regardless of any sanctions taken against them by the authorities of their employing organization.

- Self-plagiarism in work carried out with a view to obtaining a diploma may, depending on its extent, lead to the cancellation of the work, the author may be refused permission to defend his dissertation or thesis, and may have his title or diploma withdrawn if the self-plagiarism was revealed once the title had been obtained.

- If the plagiarism or self-plagiarism concerns work carried out during a course of study (such as practical work reports, presentation reports, work placement reports, etc.), the author's work will be rejected, a zero mark may be awarded for the work and disciplinary measures, up to and including exclusion, may be imposed.

- **Permanent teachers and researchers:**

Executive Decree No. 08-130 of 3 May 2008 on the special status of teacher-researchers, Chapter 8, Article 24, classifies ‘as a fourth-degree professional misconduct, the fact of teacher-researchers being authors or accomplices in any established act of plagiarism, falsification of results or fraud in scientific work claimed in doctoral theses or in the context of any other scientific or educational publications.

Article 36 of Order 933 of 28 July 2016 states that ‘any act of plagiarism [...] in relation to the scientific and teaching work claimed by the teacher-researcher, the university hospital teacher-researcher and the permanent researcher during teaching and scientific activities, magister theses and doctorate theses and other research projects or university habilitation work, or any other scientific or teaching publication duly noted, during or after the defence, assessment or publication, exposes its author to the cancellation of the defence or the withdrawal of the title acquired or the cancellation or withdrawal of the publication.

The author of the plagiarism may have his title and diplomas acquired through the plagiarism withdrawn, downgraded, expelled or even struck off the list of functions he occupies. They may also face legal action from the original authors of the plagiarised work.

https://www.umc.edu.dz/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/1130-prevention-et-lutte-contre-le-plaolat

4.Ways of combating plagiarism at university level:

1. Make the university community of students and lecturers aware of the harm and consequences of plagiarism. This can be achieved through the participation of professors and students in forums and seminars specifically focusing on the profession's code of ethics, particularly with regard to literary theft.
2. Publish on the university's website all student and teacher works (theses, dissertations, articles, etc.) produced at university level.
3. Have authors sign an undertaking stipulating that they will not engage in literary theft in their work and that all sources and references have been correctly cited.
4. use applications that detect plagiarism

5.How to avoid plagiarism in your work:

Here are a few simple tips to avoid plagiarism:

1- Ensure the original author in the text and bibliography: Cite the original authors for any ideas you borrow from them to develop your own work.

2- Never re-use the same work (report, report, dissertation, master's thesis, doctoral dissertation) that you have previously written yourself and that has enabled you to obtain a mark in a subject and/or that you have defended to obtain a diploma (bachelor's degree, master's degree, engineering degree, master's degree, doctorate), to obtain a mark in another subject and/or to obtain another diploma (self-plagiarism).

3-Use a plagiarism detector for students before handing in your work:

The best-known anti-plagiarism detectors are Turnitin and Ephorus. Turnitin is the most effective and scans the document for plagiarism by comparing its content with other dissertations, academic texts and other online sources. However, you can carry out this check yourself using online anti-plagiarism software. If you want to be sure that you are not accidentally plagiarising a text, you can run your article or research paper through a plagiarism detector. Here are a few free plagiarism checkers: Copyscape, Plagiarisma, Plagscan, Small SEO Tools or paid (Turnitin, Compilatio, etc.).

https://www.plagium.com/fr/detecteurdeplagiat

http://wwvv.olaciscan.com/fr/

https://plagiarisma.net/fr/

4.by citation :

Citation is defined in scientific research as that method by which the researcher increases his scientific content, by transferring from another scientific content, whether directly or indirectly, for the purpose of clarifying an idea or citing a scientific example.

4.1. Forms of citation in scientific research

4.1.1 Direct citation:

In this form of quotation in scientific research, the researcher quotes the information in text and meaning as it is in the basic content, and the researcher in this form of quotation in scientific research puts what has been quoted in brackets, and can refer to it in certain terms, for example writing and this is what was stated in the research as such....

4.1.1.1 Texts cited

Textual quotations must be placed between inverted commas '...........' and preceded by an introductory sentence. The source must be quoted precisely and completely, without any ambiguity. There are many options, such as using footnotes at the end of the page, at the head and at the beginning of the document, or compiling all the references used in accordance with the standards in a reference list.

> Let us consider a mechanical model of a beam as given in Fig. 1. Relations for Young's modulus and density of FG beam, as well as relations for the nonlocal strain gradient theory can be found in the Appendix of the paper [27].

Reference number 27 in the bibliography at the end of this work

4.1.1.2 Inserting illustrations:

Illustrations are drawings, images, diagrams, tables, etc., which must be accompanied by a caption if drawn by another author. The source must be indicated under the title or at the bottom of the page and must not be mentioned in the list of references but in the bibliography at the end, with the reference number.

Table 1. Organic fertilizers and amendments applied in the experimental orchard — *Fertilisants organiques et amendements appliqués dans le verger expérimental.*

Compound	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Mean
Compost 0.5% N ($t \cdot ha^{-1}$)	30.0	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	7.9
Lin-waste 5/2/2 ($t \cdot ha^{-1}$)	0.5	1.0	1.0		1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7
Patentkali ($t \cdot ha^{-1}$)	2.0	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3
Natural phosphate 50% ($t \cdot ha^{-1}$)	1.0	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.2
Hydrated lime 50% ($t \cdot ha^{-1}$)	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nitrogen unit ($u.N \cdot ha^{-1}$)[a]	57.5	67.5	72.5	62.5	50.0	63.8	45.0	59.8
Ca[b]	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.8
B, Mn, Zn[b]	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.8

[a] Estimation of nitrogen availability for the compost used: 30% year 1, 20% year 2, 15% year 3 and for the lin-waste used: 50% year 1 and 50% year 2 — *Estimation de la disponibilité de l'azote fourni par le compost : 30 % l'année 1, 20 % l'année 2, 15 % l'année 3 et par le tourteau de lin : 50 % l'année 1 et 50 % l'année 2*; [b] Number of foliar treatments — *Nombre de traitements foliaires.*

Figure 14.3. Example of a table (Jamar, 2010).

4.2. Indirect citation

4.2.1. Paraphrasing:

Paraphrasing consists of rewriting the text in your own style while citing the source, in a similar way to quoting. Mention the reference at the bottom of the page or index it with a numbered reference in the bibliography. For example:

'Chemical toxicity remains a major handicap in organic synthesis and given its large volume in the reaction, the use of an organic solvent medium exacerbates this problem. The aqueous system as a substitute for the organic medium brings unexpected and impressive results. In this article, the results of a number of organic reactions and systems carried out in aqueous media are presented, showing that we can abandon the leitmotiv of synthetic chemistry.

Paraphrase:

The toxicity of chemicals remains a major obstacle in organic synthesis, and the use of organic solvents, due to their large quantity in reactions, aggravates this problem. The use of an aqueous system as an alternative to the organic medium gives surprising and impressive results. [1]

1. Lindström U.M., Organic reactions in water: principles, strategies and applications, Blackwell Publishing, Oxford, 2007.

4.2.2. Summarizing

The summary is a brief overview of a long text. The main objective is to give the reader an idea of the original text without reading it, to present the main idea of the text or article, i.e. to competently tell the most important meanings of the article

in-text citations styles

What style of quotation do we use?

A citation style is a set of rules that define how to cite your sources in your academic productions (dissertations, theses, etc.).

In the past, each academic discipline had its own citation rules. Today, universities often choose a unique citation style.

Citation Style	Discipline	Citation System in Text
APA	Social Sciences	Author-date
Harvard	Economics	Author-date
Vancouver	Medicine	Numeric
Chicago A	Humanities	Footnotes
Chicago B	Humanities	Author-date
OSCOLA	Law	Footnotes
MLA	Humanities (Language Studies)	Author-page number
IEEE	Exact Sciences (Computer Science)	Numeric
Turabian	Humanities (Language Studies)	Footnotes
Turabian	Social Sciences	Author-date
AMA	Medicine	Numeric
ACS	Chemistry	Numeric, author-page number, footnotes
NLM	Medicine	Numeric
AAA	Social Studies	Numeric
APSA	Political Science	Author-date

Table: Different style of quotation

Some examples of in-text citations styles

Style: APA Standards

APA standards are one of the most prevalent styles in academic writing. The APA style was created by the American Psychological Association and originally used in psychology and the social sciences. Today, it is the most used style of quote! The APA style in the text works with an author-date system.

style: Vancouver

The Vancouver citation style was developed by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) and is primarily used in the world of medicine. Instead of using an author-date system, the Vancouver style works with a numerical system (x)

Style: IEEE

The IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) style is a reference style that is often used in technical studies, such as computer science and electrical engineering. The IEEE style follows examples for specific types of sources. IEEE uses a numerical system [x]

6. Writing a bibliography

6.1. The bibliography

is a list of all the documents consulted in the course of the research. It should bring together all the printed and digital sources that the researcher has used in the course of his or her work.

- ✓ It should be inserted at the end of the manuscript.
- ✓ It consists of the bibliographic references cited in the text, whatever their nature (reference works, books, periodical articles, studies, electronic and audiovisual documents, etc.).

6.2. Objective: Why write a bibliography?

There are three main reasons why it is important to write a bibliography and include it at the end of your work:

- ✓ Respect for authors: they have published reference works, they have been used on a set of texts, so they must be cited (copyright).
- ✓ To demonstrate the quality of your work and enable it to be checked by listing the documents you have used and therefore read.
- ✓ To unambiguously identify the document described (provide the reader with sufficient identifying information to enable them to search for and locate it easily).

6.3. The bibliographic reference list

The bibliographic reference is the document's identity card, which is the set of data elements necessary for the identification of a document or part of a document of any type, on any medium (book, article, website, etc.). This varies according to the type of document used in the research: book, articles, conferences, website, CD, etc.). It therefore includes:

- ✓ Its intellectual description (author's name, title, etc.)
- ✓ Its physical description (e.g. the number of pages)
- ✓ The writing of bibliographic references must be homogeneous, whether it is:
- ▪ in terms of typography and layout

- in terms of the order of the information (note that writing practices differ according to the disciplines)

6.4. How do you write a bibliography?

The bibliography is inserted at the end of the work in a separate chapter and is presented in alphabetical order of authors' names. All documents read and explicitly cited in the work should be mentioned. Conversely, all references included in the bibliography must be cited in the text.

6.5. Writing of bibliographic reference lists

Bibliographic references group together the documents cited in a text, according to precise presentation standards. These standards ensure clear identification of sources for readers. References are usually listed alphabetically by author, and then chronologically for each author. If a numbering system is used, references follow the order in which they appear in the text. It is essential not to mix the two systems:

For books: Author's name, surname, book title (*in italics*), publisher, year of publication, number of pages.

For a part, chapter, or volume of a book: Author's name, surname, book title (*in italics*), publisher, year of publication, part or chapter number, page numbers (whether it's a single page like p. 15 or multiple pages like pp. 23-27).

For an article in a journal: Author's name, surname, "Article Title," journal or magazine name (*in italics* or underlined), issue number, date, page numbers.

Audiovisual recording: Author's name, surname, "Title," publisher, date, duration.

Geographic map: Specify the scale of the map accurately.

Website: Author's name, surname, title, [website address], (access date or download date)

6.4. Reference Management Software

It is possible to automate part of the collection of bibliographic references, the writing of citations and the creation of the bibliography, using reference management software. This software can be paid or free, the best known are EndNote, BibTex, Mendeley.